ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, MARCH 19, 1903.-TEN PAGES.

VOL. XXII-NO. 24.-WHOLE NO. 1127.



Its History Written by the Men Who Participated in It.

Edited by JOHN McELROY.

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ment of the colonies in this country the —the Ladinos, those who had been born in Africa and the "Criollos," those born in Island of Cuba has been of high interest to our people, and few years have passed without some demonstration of that in-Columbus discovered Cuba some weeks

after he first sighted the new world, and | 000 high-priced cigars. In some years the thought that he had found the main land United States would take as high as 97 of the continent, probably the eastern edge of China and Hindustan, an opinion which he obstinately maintained for some Spaniards by stringent tariff and other time, even against the assertions of the Indians that it was an island. He named it Juana, in honor of Prince Juan, the second son of Ferdinand and Isabella, but marle's force, with which he took Havana after the death of Ferdinand its name was changed to Fernandina, and still later to

Santiago and Ava Maria.

It was thickly populated by a docile, simple, graceful, indolent race, who called themselves Tainos (the Good), but were designated by the people of the other

islands as Siboneyes. With San Domingo, Cuba became the corner-stone of the wonderful Spanish Empire. Spanish ships going to Mexico and other countries around the Gulf and communicating with those coming from Chile and Peru, made Santiago and Havana their destination and resting places, where they refitted and reprovisioned. Extensive fortifications were erected to se-cure them against the attacks of the daring French, British and Dutch searovers and the desperate, gold-thirsty

A glance at the map will show how Cuba dominated the whole of the mag-nificent empire Spain developed in the New World. Had a people like ourselves or the English discovered the New World, Cuba would have been from the first the

seat of the imperial power. From the very first Cuba, even more than all the other Spanish colonies, was treated as something which should be drained to the uttermost for the benefit of the greedy and needy Spaniards. No effort was made, as by the English and Dutch Governments, to establish and Dutch Governments, to establish com-munities similar to those at home, which would indirectly contribute to the great-ness of the Mother country, but the process was that of skinning the land at once of everything that could profit the men who were given the opportunity. Sous of impoverished grandees were sent thither to make their fortunes in the few-

adventurers seized the Indians and com-pelled them to hard manual labor, to

and then the Spanish began to bring in African slaves to take their places.

In 1534, only 46 years after Columbus discovered the Island, the natives had decreased so alarmingly that the officials ap-plied for 7,000 negroes to take their places before the Indians were all dead. The conscienceless spoliation of the Island for the benefit of impoverished Spaniards was the rule until the day that Cuba ceased to

Ever since the English began the settle- | who were divided again into two sections

Even under such mismanagement as existed the Island was wonderfully produc tive, and annually exported over 1,000,000 tons of sugar, besides 250,000 bales of the finest tobacco in the world, and 150,000,per cent, of the products of the Island, but get little in exchange, as the import trade was jealously kept in the hands of the

As long ago as 1762, or 13 years before the Revolution, a New England contingent of 4,000 men formed part of Lord Albe a year, during which many hundred of them died there. The events succeeding the Napoleonic wars, by which Spain lost all her possessions in North, South and Central America, including Florida, which came to us, intensified this interest. Cuba and Porto Rico were all that remained of the Spanish dominion this side the Ocean; they were likely to be shaken from her grasp any year by some convulsion Europe, and it was exceedingly desirable that they should not fall into other hands than our own, since their nearness to our coast, and especially to the entrance to the Gulf of Mexico, made their possession by another power a distinct menace to us.

The eyes of our public men were constantly fixed upon Cuba, and our inde pendence had hardly been achieved when Jefferson wrote that the possession of Cuba was essential to the integrity and Thereafter our policy was to allow Cuba to remain a possession of Spain

until we were ready to take it ourselves and the Monroe Doctrine was always ready to be drawn against any other power attempting to acquire it.

As early as 1825, while refusing to

guarantee the possession of Cuba to Spain, we gave notice that we would never con-

ATTEMPTS TO PURCHASE THE ISLAND. In 1848 our Minister to Madrid, under structions from President Polk, offered Spain \$100,000,000 for Cuba, which was

politely but promptly rejected.

The filibuster era followed, in which bands of men raised in the United States made invasions of the Spanish-American countries with more or less success. Sev eral of these expeditions were directed against Cuba, the most notable of which Disappointed in finding the gold that Columbus had expected, it was determined left New Orleans in August, 1851, under limitless fertility of the land. Therefore, numbered about 500 men. They effected a adventurers seized the Indians and com-Lopez, a Cuban adventurer, and which Cubans were not ready to rise, and the which they were sullenly adverse and invaders were overpowered and made physically unsuited. They died off with prisoners. Lopez was garroted at Hafrightful rapidity under this harsh regime, vana, and a number of Americans shot. prisoners. Lopez was garroted at Havana, and a number of Americans shot, including one of the Crittenden family of

interests of Spain and those of the United States were both concerned in the transfer of the Island to us, and that the effort to acquire it would succeed unless it was prevented by the malign influence of foreign powers who possess no right what-ever to interfere in the matter." They urged that its locality, commanding the mouth of the Mississippi, and the im-mense and annually increasing trade seeking this avenue to the Ocean through an aggregate of 30,000 miles of our mag-nificent river system, made it so that the "Union can never enjoy repose nor pos-sess reliable security as long as Cuba is

not embraced within its boundaries."

The Manifesto then proceeded to recite Spain's bankrupt condition, with her bonds worth only one-third of their face value, and "the suffering which the cor-rupt, arbitrary and unrelenting local ad-ministration entails upon the inhabitants it happened. of Cuba, which render it likely that a suc cessful revolution would wrest the control of the Island from her." The Manifesto ended with a distinct threat that if Spain was so "dead to the voice of her own inthe Island, that self-preservation, which is the first law of nature, with States as well as individuals, would justify us in wresting it from Spain, if we possess the power, and this upon the very same principle that would justify an individual in tearing down a burning house of his neighbor, if there was no other means of pre-venting the flames from destroying his

At that time the Manifesto met with ed as a highwayman's net to gain addi-tional territory for the Slave Power. In his speech accenting the Presidential nomination, Mr. Buchanan expressed himself strongly in favor of acquiring Cuba, and the Charleston Democratic Convenion adopted a plank reading:

"Resolved, That the Democratic party re in favor of the acquisition of the Island of Cuba on such terms as shall be concrable to conselves and just to Spain." The war put an end to all thought of 'uba for some years, but continual attrike for independence came to light, in which many of the patriots were shot or ondemned to the galleys. Senor Carlos Garcia Velez, a Brigadier-General in the Cuban army, tells this story of the earlier efforts of the Cubans to gain their inde-

## EARLIER CUBAN WARS.

in Disaster.-Conspiracies, Revolts, Campaigns, Defeats and Executions.

BY CARLOS GARCIA VELEZ. Brigadier General in the Cuban Army. CHAPTER I.



GEN. CARLOS GARCIA

TINCE Columbus that beautiful Island of the

extensive cololy cruel barbar-Spanish people are not prejudiced against marrying and mingling with all sorts of races. All the famous Spanish Captains married native women, regard-



were in connection with Cuba. Though Spain reluctantly yielded to the importuni-ties of the other powers and made formal efforts in the direction of suppressing the infamous traffic, it went on uninterrupted-ly, owing to the high prices of sugar and the immense profit in raising it. The negro could be bought in Africa for what was called a "trader's packet," consisting of a flint-lock musket, a few yards of brass wire, some calico, some salt and ammunition, altogether valued from \$10 to \$20, and, for a few dollars more, could brought to Cuba, where he would adily bring \$250. Slavery was not finally abolished in Cuba till 1886.

Prior to the beginning of the last war the population of Cuba was about 1,700. of which about 1,000,000 were white and the rest negroes and mixed bloods, brought in after the suppression of the slave trade, and who were worked as mercilessly and died as rapidly as the

Indians had done centuries before.

The people were divided into four classes: The "Insulars," or native Spaniards, who had come out from Spain to make their fortunes, and who held all the offices of trust and profit, regarding them selves as vastly superior to the second class. These were the whites born in the Island of Spanish parents, and were mainly planters, farmers and lawyers The third class were the mulattoes and other mixed bloods, who were very numerous, on account of the ready miscegenation of the Spaniards with inferior races. The fourth class consisted of the negroes,

Emperor Napoleon, who was seeking renown as a world manager, injected him-self into the matter by a proposition that Great Britain, France and the United States should collectively disclaim, both now and for hereafter, all intention to obtain possession of the Island of Cuba, and to bind themselves to discourage any such effort on the part of others. Edward Everett, Secretary of State, rapped the French Minister sharply over the knuckles

A SPANISH SIGNAL STATION ON THE CUBAN COAST.

"The President does not covet the acquisition of Cuba for the United States; at the same time he considers the acquisi-

composed of Indians, Creoles and Spaniards. The first of these people, Aborigi-nals, were the real owners of the land; the second, descendants of native women and Spaniards; the third, new employees and officials, mostly adventurers of the worst class, who kept coming from Spain.

In Cuba the native Siboney Indian was a good type of a physically well-developed race, with amiable and innocent character, ospitable and graceful. In 1511 Colum-

that the time had arrived when the vital thus in a short term of years, and Cubs

Africans there, and the barbarous slave trade was established and carried on until the latter part of the '50's of the past century. Otherwise there was no intercourse between Cuba and other parts of the world. She kept intellectually and com-mercially isolated under the absorptive ower of colonizing Spanish officers.

In the last third of the 16th century, Captain-General was ordered to the Island. From that time until recent years the most despotic military rule has pre-vailed. According to the personal char-

CAPTURE OF HAVANA BY THE BRITISH. What marks a great change in Cuba's inhabitants is the opening of the port of Havana to foreign trade in 1762. The English attacked and captured the city from the Spanish and immediately opened its port to commerce. This brought the Cubans in contact with the world, particularly with the United States; and although the city was a year later surrend-ered to the Spaniards, who lost no time in reestablishing the old system, the seed had been sown, and the well-to-do natives began to send their children to American chools and colleges, for in Cuba there The Government the severest opposition and criticism in the United States, because it was regardwere no suitable ones in foreign countries of different institutions and customs from the effete Castilian type, published in the Gaceta of Madrid, in 1799, a Royal Decree ordering that

all Cuban parents should be advised and persuaded not to send their children away, on the ground that only evil consequence could be expected from it. Charles IV., King of Spain busy with his hunting parties at El Parcio, did not believe that the people should be taught anything to their benefit, and his obliging and perfidious Ministers took good care to encourage his hunting mania. so as to be more at ease in managing Gov-ernment affairs. In 1808 Spain was in-vaded by the armies of Napoleon and

the King and royal family were held prisoners in France. The Spanish people named a National Justa that should take the place of their sporting King, and in 1810 the Junta issued a decree convening the Cortes, authorizing and directing the people of Spanish possessions in America to elect deputies to represent them.

Long Story of Patriotic Struggles Ending Stitution was adopted by the Cortes of Cadiz, in 1812, the first article of which declared that the Spanish nation was composed of all the Spaniards of both hemispheres and that all the inhabitants hemispheres and that all the inhabitants of those countries were entitled to representation in the Cortes. The war to liberate themselves from the French was waging, and the Spanish people fought hard and bravely for their independence. It could hardly be expected that such people should deny to the Cubans what they so dearly cherished for themselves! The cynical and treacherous Fernando VII. was put on the throne in 1814, and his first act of sovereignty was so abolish the Constitution. Six years later he was com-Constitution. Six years later he was com-pelled to reestablish it, and then Cuba

Again Fernando suppressed the Constitution in 1823. Naturally, all the provinces and colonies became fritated because of the King's despotism, and conspiracies began to be the Cubans' only
s strange
S p a in

S pa in

The first prize will be won by the nearwith other valuable matter, for \$1.

You will be delighted with the weekly

You will be delighted with the weekly

You will be delighted with the weekly that Spain ruier. Local passions were greatly ex-should have cited also on account of the unconditional partiality and extremely unjust policy observed by the Government, protecting as the field and willing to serve a full term it did the corrupted Spanish monopolists and risk your life for your country. That betrayed to the Spanish authorities at Santiago, and the famous Cuban poet Heredia, one of the conspirators, was exiled for life, sentenced by the Audiencia of that city.

But aside from the enjoyment of the solution of that city.

But aside from the enjoyment of the solution of that city. of that city.

> RULE OF THE DESPOTIC CAPTAIN-GENERAL The King trusted only in coercive power to maintain the integrity of the Spanish dominions. On the 28th of March, 1825, the Gaceta de Madrid published the fol-

lowing Royal Decree: "His Majesty the King, our Senor, de siring to obviate the inconveniences which might result in extraordinary cases from a division in command and from the interference of powers and prerogatives of the respective officers, for the important end of preserving in that precious Island his legitimate sovereign authority and public assured by treating ex-volunteers liberaltranquillity through proper means, has re-solved, in accordance with the opinion of his Council of Ministers, to give to your Excellency the fullest authority, bestowing upon you all the powers which by the Royal Ordinances are granted to the Governors of besieged cities. In consequence of this, his Majesty gives to your Exof this, his Majesty gives to your Ex-cellency the most complete and unbounded power, not only to send away from the Island any persons in office, whatever be their occupation, rank, class or condition, whose conduct, public or private, may alarm you, replacing them with persons faithful to his Majesty and deserving of all the confidence of vor Eventleney, but all the confidence of your Excellency; but also to suspend the execution of any order whatsoever, or any general provision made concerning any branch of the Administra-

man invested with power to dispose of life FORMER POSSESSIONS IN NORTH AND SOUTH AMER- was not enforced, still the King put to death thousands of people arbitrarily and without the knowledge of the courts of justice. And, consider, such an infamous document as that decree has been in full force in the Island of Cuba until these very civilized days, for it had not been revoked when the late war broke out on the 24th of February, 1895. It seemed as if in issuing the decree, the Crown predicted the loss of the ever-faithful Island forever to Spain, for in that same year the United States of America refused to guarantee Spain the perpetual posses-sion of Cuba in exchange for commercial

(Continued on second page.)

of the Escorial, issued, through his counsel. 14 laws for the government of the Indians. To augment the decreasing population of Cuba, it was determined to take Meicans there, and the barbarous slave.

Curious Way to Buy "Ad" Space?

these coupons now and making guesses now while you think of it. You may win ten thousand dollars. See Sharing Profits with Patrons on the lower half of this page. See our ratesbest proposition in the "ad" market. Coupons can be turned in to your "ad" agent at full face value. C. I. Hood Co., Lowell, Mass., have bought coupons to pay for advertising ordered in this paper.

Purchasers of coupons should sell them promptly or use

Old friends should give us their help this year by purchasing

Not very pretty, butAs Good as Gold.

VERY reader of this paper would profit by the purchase | in coupons. This must not be construed to mean that any dollar of some of these coupons, coupon is entitled to three guesses. Many coupons will not be They are good during the whole of the year 1903 sold or used by the purchaser until after the contest, and it for three things of staple value: Subscriptions, books seems right to make this ruling. and advertising.

We do not believe we have a single reader who could not them for advertising. By so doing they can buy more and thus acquire plenty of guesses. The big prizes of this contest are dispose of \$5, \$10, \$20 or even \$100 worth of these coupons during this year of unexampled prosperity.

We notice that the possession of coupons stimulated many to become advertisers, to their great profit. Almost any man can coupons. There never was a time so favorable for lifting the add to his income by advertising. See the suggestions printed circulation of this paper to the proper figure-a full quarter,

every week on the eighth page. In addition to the sterling value of these coupons they carry with them guessing privileges that may secure large sums in our next Sharing of Profits. If a purchaser of coupons does not care for the guesses he can transfer the guessing privilege, say, to some friend who would be greatly benefited by a substantial prize.

This plan of deciding who shall share our profits is no lottery. It is a matter of skill and judgment and no more harmful than guessing at the weather. We have never heard of the least harm arising from our guessing contests, but we have heard of many a home made happier and brighter by the receipt of prizes. We cannot award substantial prizes to

all our patrons at one time-that is the reason why we must have some plan, like the guessing contest we have adopted, to best history of their war commences in this issue, and will conimpartially decide who should receive the prizes. In the course

of time most all contestants receive good prizes. amount of \$5 and upward shall be counted a club agent, and as afford fair chances of winning big prizes. such is entitled to make two guesses for each dollar he invests

Good for one year's subscription to The National Tribune. Or, good for \$1 worth of National Tribune Books. Or, Good for \$1 worth of National Tribune Advertising.

(ONE-DOLLAR COUPON.)



well worth striving for.

Transferable.

Sell coupons to the half million Spanish war soldiers. The tinue six months or longer. But these coupons are salable, indeed, to almost anyone. They are as good as gold-indeed, It has been decided that a purchaser of coupons to the better than gold, as, in addition to their purchasing power, they

## Sharing Profits With Patrons,

With Advertisers, Book-buyers and Agents-\$33,800 Will Be Distributed Among 1,000 Patrons by an Interesting Guessing Contest.

Spanish War Vet.

This best history of your war comwhich is presented in another part of this Guesses must arrive in our hands at

visits of this paper. While your term of the 1,000th by the next nearest guesses in makes any man a true soldier. The sol- 1st prize, cash . . . . . . . \$10,000

But aside from the enjoyment of the 5th prize, cash . . . . . . 300 paper there are practical reasons for your 6th prize, cash . . . . . . subscribing for it. Your interests are now 7th prize, cash . . . . . . 100 How and When to Make Guesses. identical with the older soldier of the civil Sth prize, cash . . . . . . 100 war in such matters as preference in Gov- 9th prize, cash . . . . . . 100 ernment employment, service pension, etc., 10th prize, cash . . . . . 100 which this paper advocates as due to its soldiers.

There is no more wholesome and saving course for any Government than to treat its soldiers well and liberally. Success ly. In time of trouble the best men by thousands rally to the flag.

All enactments, rulings, and decision of interest to soldiers are fully reported in this paper.

This paper will be shown you probably by an old subscriber. Accept his assurances as to the character of the paper and give him your \$1 for a subscription, be divided. You will, presently, be declaring that you are as well satisfied with the investment as any you ever made,

Sharing profits with patrons may or may not interest you. In any case, it is a Jan. 1 to May 17, 1903) secures one guess, genuine distribution. Your \$1 entitles you whether the money be paid for advertising, tion, as your Excellency may think most suitable to the Royal Service."

to one guess and that one guess stands subscriptions, or books. A subscription agent may have one guess for each dolto win ten thousand dollars, or some other substantial amount.

Awarding the Prizes.

All guesses made are in charge of Mr. Shoppell, the publisher of this paper, who keeps them in a fireproof safe, provided for the purpose. At the end of the contest he makes the comparisons and decides who

are the winners. It must be evident to all that the responsibility is placed where it should be, viz., in the hands of the person most interested that fair awards be made. It is his duty, as well as self-interest for that French Minister sharply over the knuckles in an answer, in which he said:

"The President does not covet the acquisition of Cuba for the United States, at the same time he considers the acquisition of Cuba for the United States, at the same time he considers the acquisition of Cuba for the United States, at the same time he considers the acquisition of Cuba as mainly an American question. The proposed convention proceeds on a different principle. It assumes that the United States are the relations of Europe and the United States are the relations of Europe and the states have no other or greater interest in the question than France or England; whereas, it is necessary only to England; whereas, it is necessary only to engage the continuous of the state and the United States with this Island."

"The OSTEND MANIFESTO.

President Pierce, through a dispatch from William L. Marcy, Secretary of State, directed James Buchanan, Minister to England; John XY, Mason, Minister to Espain, to meet in some convenient place for a conference with regard to the best of Espain, to meet in some convenient place for a conference with regard to the best means of getting possession of Cuba. They are the relations, and the United States are the relations of Europe and best of Espains, the Cuba that parents dissolvering it should be punished, and that all the state is the state of the control of the sward is made, giving the proposal of the control of the sward is made, giving the proposal of the control of the sward is made, giving the switch the present of the prises are the relations of Europe and the states have no entered their domination. The Indian and the United States are the relations of Europe and the states have no entered their domination. The Indian and the United States are the relations of Europe and the state matter, to guard the fair name and proThe Proposition.

Guess the receipts of the U. S. Treasmences in this week's issue, a prospectus of ury for Monday, May 18, 1903.

11th to 50th prize, cash, each \$50 . . . . . . . . . . . 2,000 with each person paying money during 51st to 1,000th prize, each \$20 worth of books, as per list printed elsewhere. If preferred, the value in subscriptions or advertising may be taken in

place of books . . . . . . . . . 19,000 All prizes paid within two weeks after announcement of the awards. No claim

for an award considered after the awards have been paid. If more than one guess

How Guesses Are Secured.

Every dollar paid The National Tribune during the term of this Contest (from lar paid and allow one guess to each \$1 have one guess for each dollar paid and received and opened Monday morning. allow the advertisers, whose bills he set- Monday, Jan. 5...... 2,502,239. tles, one guess for each \$1 of their bills.

Books.

The books we have for sale-books of very great value-and which we will present as prizes will be found listed every week in the paper.

News from Winners. See eighth page.

Following will be found the Treasury Receipts of Mondays from the beginning makes the same winning, the prize will of the present year. The odd cents are not included and are not to be guessed at.

New Advertising Rates-Flat.

30c. per agate line for display.

cent. additional.

Guaranteed weekly circulation, 100,000.

20c. per agate line for Classified Col-

Medical ads. admitted to Classified Col-

Special position, when granted, 20 per

Advertising can be canceled at any time

Columns 21/4 inches wide; 211/4 inches

Sample copies mailed free on request.

Guesses can be sent when payments are

made, or later, only being sure to send

them so they will arrive in our hands by

May 17. We will keep accurate accounts

this Contest. No guesses will be allowed

in excess of the allowance of one guess

Make each guess on a separate piece of

paper about the size of a postal card. Use

only one side of the paper, and sign name

Mondays' Treasury Receipts.

and address under each guess.

for each \$1.00, except as noted above.

five days before date of issue.

No discounts for time or space

long; seven columns to the page.

The receipts reported for Mondays are in unopened packages and letters in the express offices and post-office over Sunday. As soon as delivered at the Treasury Monday morning the contents of letters and packages are added up and the sum is the receipts for the day. It is simply impossible for anyone to know what sums are contained in the hundreds subscriber. An advertising agent may of letters and packages before they are

Monday, Jan. 12...... 1,782,219... Monday, Jan. 19 ...... 1,566,143. .. Monday, Jan. 26 ..... 2,013,498 ... Monday, Jan. 26 2,013,408.

\*Monday, Feb. 2 4,998,626.

Monday, Feb. 9 1,956,106.

Monday, Feb. 16 2,568,210.

Monday, Feb. 23, holiday, no receipts.

Monday, March 2 1,979,739.

Monday, March 9 2,347,980.

Monday, March 16 2,714,125.

\*Abnormally large on account of \$3,000,000 paid in by Central Pacific P. II.—not likely to occuragain this year.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C.

Circulation March 12 - - - - 112,970.

INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

	The second second	Medical 6	
resses Wanted	5 4	Medical.	
nts Wanted	5 . 3	Geo. S. Beck's Treatment 6	
cultural Implements	6 1	Manhattan Therapeutic Ass'n 6	
Goods	5 4	Church Kidney Cure Co-'s-Alkavis 6	
mobiles, Bicycles, etc	0 2	Men's Furnishings 6	
res	6 1	Miscellaneous 6	
s and Pictures	5 2	Monuments	
National Tribune Books	5 2	Music, Musical Instruments, 6	
au of Information	5 0	Novelties	
		Paints. 6	
ness Chances	9 0	Paints.	
rs	6 1	Patents 5	
P\$. 4	6 1	Pension Attorneys 5	
s Elections	6 2	Personal 6	
on Portraits	8 1	Poultry, Birds and Pet Stock 5	
on rottate.	5 9	Post Elections 6	
	2 3	Printing	
cational	5 2	Printing	
neial:	5 1	Roal Estate 5	
Sale and Exchange	5 4	Fields and Davis' List 5	
. R., W. R. C., S. of V. Supplies	5 3	Arthur Beaver's List 6	
estend	6 1	Real Estate Agents 5	
		Relies 6	
ds	0 1		
se Furnishings	6 1	Salesmen Wanted 5	
rance	5 1	Seeds and Plants 5	
elry and Watches	6 1	Stamps and Coins 5	j
Stock	5 9	Summer Resorts 6	į
DWCH		Wanted Accounter-	